I Claim:

1. A graft fixation device comprising:

a first implantation member, said implantation member having a longitudinal axis, a proximal end, a distal end, an outer surface, and a longitudinal passage therethrough;

a second implantation member, said implantation member having a longitudinal axis, a proximal end, a distal end, an outer surface, and a longitudinal passage therethrough;

a proximal annular face on the proximal ends of the first and second implantation members surrounding the longitudinal passage; and,

a connecting member connecting the first and second implantation members, the connecting member having a central section, a first end extending from the first implantation member and a second end extending from the second implantation member.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein the implantation members have a series of ridges extending from the outer surfaces thereof.

3. The device of claim 1, wherein the connecting member is shaped into a configuration having a central section and rod members, wherein the rod members are substantially parallel to the longitudinal axes of the implantation members, and the central section is substantially perpendicular to the rod members.

4. The device of claim 1, wherein the connecting member has a semi-circular configuration.

5. The device of Claim 1, additionally comprising a frustoconical end extending from the distal end of the first implantation member and the distal end of the second implantation member.

6. The device of claim 1, wherein the implantation members have a cylindrical configuration.

7. A method of mounting a matrix to tissue, comprising the steps of:

providing a graft fixation device, said device comprising:

a first implantation member, said implantation member having a longitudinal axis, a proximal end, a

distal end, an outer surface, and a longitudinal passage therethrough;

a second implantation member, said implantation member having a longitudinal axis, a proximal end, a distal end, an outer surface, and a longitudinal passage therethrough;

a proximal annular face on the proximal ends of the first and second implantation members surrounding the longitudinal passage; and,

a connecting member connecting the first and second implantation members, the connecting member having a central section, a first end extending from the first implantation member and a second end extending from the second implantation member;

forming a pair of spaced apart bore holes in bone;

mounting the device to an insertion instrument having a pair of spaced apart prongs, said prongs having distal ends, such that the prongs are contained within the passages of the implant members and the distal ends extend beyond the distal ends of the implant members;

placing a matrix onto the surface of the bone over the bore holes;

and inserting the implantation members through the matrix and into the bore holes, thereby securing the matrix to the bone.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the implantation members have a series of ridges extending from the outer surfaces thereof.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the connecting member is shaped into a configuration having a central section and rod members, wherein the rod members are substantially parallel to the longitudinal axes of the implantation members, and the central section is substantially perpendicular to the rod members.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein the connecting member has a semi-circular configuration.

11. The method of Claim 7 wherein the implantation members additionally comprise a frustoconical end extending from the distal end of the first implantation member and the distal end of the second implantation member.

12. The method of claim 7 wherein the implantation members have a cylindrical configuration.

13. The method of claim 7, wherein each prong additionally comprises a point extending from the distal end.

14. The method of claim 7, wherein each prong comprises a distal section having a cross-section and a proximal section having a cross-section, wherein the area of the cross-section of the proximal section is greater than the area of the distal cross-section.

15. The method of claim 7, wherein each prong has a circular cross-section.